FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1835. [NO. 957.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

in the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1835 56*tf.*

CLOVER, HERD'S GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED, For sale by

C. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 29, 1835. 56-tf

LARGE SALE OF GROCERIES, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st day of October, will be sold at our Auction Store in Fayetteville, on a credit of 3 and 4 months, the following valuable GROCERIES, viz:

100 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Cuba do,
50 do St. Domingo do,
75 hhds Molasses,
20 tcds. P. R. Sugars,
8 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 kegs Nails,
5 tons well assorted Castings,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3000 bushels St. Ubes Salt, (handsome quality,)
400 sacks Liverpool do,
15 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
10 barrels green Copperas,
25 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass.

THOS SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

September 28, 1835 56 ts

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery Ware, a good assortment,

HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept 28, 1835 56tf

New Music.

A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

September 28

Notice.

A BILL of Exchange, drawn by Arch'd McRae, Wilmington, in favor of W S. Campbell, August 15, 1835, at 90 days date, accepted by Wilkings & Belden, for Six hundred and Sixteen 47 100 dollars, has been lost or mislaid. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return it.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Sept. 28, 1835. 56 tf.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

YARBROUGH & RAY,

HAVE received their Fall Supply of GOODS, which they offer on accommodating terms.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART, OF

1000 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
2,500 bushels ditto ditto,
2,000 ditto Turk's Island ditto,
30 hhds Molasses,
25 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar,
200 bags Porto Rico and Rio Coffee,
10 ditto Java ditto,
20 tons assort'd Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto hoop and band Iron,
125 kegs Nails,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole Leather,
150 sides Harness and Skirting ditto,
15 bbls Tanner's Oil,
50 ditto No. 3 Mackerel,
5 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones,
30 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 pieces heavy and light Bagging.

Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1835. 55 4t.

JAMES MARTINE

HAS ON HAND a large and general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares,

Which he offers for sale at Wholesale or Retail on the most favorable terms, as low as can be bought in this State. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves

Also, he will keep constantly on hand,

Tin Plate, Iron Wire, Sheet Copper and Brass, Sheet, Round and Hoop Iron, assorted, Sheet Zinc and Lead, Bar Lead and Lead Pipe, from ½ inch to 2½ inches, Nests and ½ Nests of Iron Weights, from ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14, 28 and 50 lb. Iron Ring Weights, Scales and Beams, Whitty's Patent Balances.

☞He continues to manufacture every article in his line on the shortest notice

August 31, 1835. 52 4wteow4w.

Southern Temperance Convention.

THE utility of Temperance Conventions has been too well and too frequently tested to admit of a doubt. The great and leading principles of Temperance are, it is true, settled, and the measure now about to be recommended can only reiterate and confirm previous decisions; but still this alone would be of sufficient importance to justify a more extended effort, than any heretofore made at the South. Our friends at the North, are, in some respects, differently situated than we are South of the Potomac, and this very difference calls upon us to unite our counsels and deliberations in devising some plan of operations suited to our circumstances and wants. Any plan of action which will suit any Southern State will suit all, with very slight modifications; while, for the most part, plans which are successful at the North, utterly fail when so applied to the South. But not to enter into a detail of what must be obvious to all, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Temperance Society, after mature deliberation, and after consulting with friends from the States South of them, have come to the conclusion, that the cause of Temperance at the South will be greatly promoted by a general Southern Temperance Convention, during the ensuing autumn.

They do, therefore, most respectfully appoint and request such a Convention, to meet at *Fayetteville, N. C., on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the morning.*

They also request all Temperance Societies in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, to send at least one delegate to said Convention. And they also suggest that the State Society in each of the above named States be represented by at least ten delegates each. Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, are invited to send representatives.

CHARLES YALE, *General Agent.*

Raleigh, N C., July 25, 1835

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The foregoing communication from the Virginia Temperance Society addressed to the Secretary of this Society, being laid before the Managers and read: it was

Resolved, That the Managers of this Society highly approve of the proposed General Southern Temperance Convention, to be held at the time and place above specified; and earnestly recommend to all the local Temperance Societies of the state to send each a delegate to said Convention.

Resolved, That the Editors of Newspapers in this city and other Editors throughout the State friendly to the Temperance cause, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting as many insertions gratis as may be convenient.

By order of the Managers.

L B JOHNSON, *Sec'y.*

SEPTEMBER, 1835.

Fresh Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

EDWIN JAMES & CO., would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they are now receiving by the ship Tally Ho from Liverpool, their entire importation of British DRY GOODS. These with others bought in the different markets will be opened with all possible despatch; their assortment will be fully equal to any heretofore offered Particulars in a future advertisement.

Petersburg, (Va.) Sept. 14, 1835 55 4t.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their *Spring Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33-tf.

Valuable LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 17th of October next, I will sell, at Public Auction, on the Premises, that valuable tract of LAND, whereon Jesse Newberry now lives, containing 130 Acres, together with Corn, Fodder, and other articles. Terms of sale made known at the time.

JONATHAN EVANS.

September 15, 1835. 55ts.

Dr. Bedell's Sermons.

THE above work has just been received, and Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. A few copies also for sale.

E. J. HALE.

September 22, 1835.

Sale of LANDS for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an Order issued by the Worshipful Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, I will expose to Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 26th day of October next, the following pieces or parcels of LANDS, upon which the Taxes are due the Town of Fayetteville for 1834, viz:

	TAX.
1 Lot Hillsboro' street, listed by Jas. Beggs, value $100,	$0 50
1 do. Hay street, do by Jordan Howell, including 2 pulls, value $300,	3 50
1 do. Cool Spring street, do by Sam. Pearce, for M J. McDowell, value $25,	13
1 do. Kenneday street, do by Sam. Pearce, for Joseph Pearce, value $30,	15
1 do. Hay street do by Neill Ray, val. $300	1 50
The following are returned as unlisted.	
1 Lot Winslow street, listed formerly by T. Grimes, value $150,	75
3 do. Lower Fayetteville, do. do., Heirs of Levin Jones, value $150,	75
2 do. Hay and Robeson streets, do do. Wm. M. Johnson, value $600,	3 00
1 do. Bow street, do do. Daniel McNeill, value $50,	25
1 do. near the Bridge, do do. Rail Road Co value $300,	1 50
1 do. Wilmington Road, do do., Moses Robeson, value $300,	1 50
1 do. corner of Hillsboro' and Rowan streets, the owner unknown, value $300,	1 50
1 do do do do do do. joins Edwin James, value $100,	50
1 do. back of Brick Row, formerly given in by Jno. W. Howell, value $50,	25

G DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54ds.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Syrup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54*tf.*

Bank of Cape Fear, 9th *September*, 1835.

THE STOCKHOLDERS at their late meeting, having invested the Board of Directors with power to re-open Books of Subscription for the remaining Two Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-eight Shares of the Stock of this Bank, Resolved, that Books be opened at the same places as before, on the 2d day of November next, and continue open for Ten (10) days.

[54-tIN.] JOHN HILL, Cashier.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls. No. 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount.

September 21, 1835. 55 tf

New, Cheap and Desirable GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols, HATS and SHOES, STOCKS and COLLARS,

Shell Combs of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

A Down East Editor.—E. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, seems, according to the following advertisement, to be run aground, at his farm, for want of utensils. Suppose his printing apparatus should be loaned out in the same way, how should we be edified with his lucubrations?

"The several individuals who have at sundry times borrowed of the subscriber the following articles, viz. two axes, one wheelbarrow, two garden rakes, one hay rake, three hoes, two horse cart harnesses, one common bridle, one pair of reins, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, are requested *never to bring them home*, it being contrary to the custom of the place. But if they will give him information when they have done with them he will send for them.

E. HOLMES.

N B. The person who either borrowed my pitchfork and returned it broken, or broke it where it was left, is informed that he is welcome to the pieces.

Newton.—Who would have supposed that Newton, the greatest of philosophers. Bacon alone excepted, had a poetical fancy? And yet it is so, as the following observation of his evinces: "The *Grain* is God's *bounty*, but the *Flowers* are his *smiles*."

The population of Buffalo, as ascertained by the census just taken, is 15,573. In 1830 it was 6,321.

DEBATE IN CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE ON THE THIRTY-SECOND ARTICLE.

Judge Gaston's Speech concluded.

It is not without hesitation, Mr Chairman, that I can bring myself to advert to some observations which have been thrown out in the course of the debate, in relation to the tenets, or supposed tenets of Roman Catholics. The great battle of Religious freedom should not be fought on such narrow ground; as the exclusion of any one sect from, or its admission to, a participation of political power. Whether the charges brought be true or false, the decision on this question should still be the same. Some of these charges are so absurd, that it seems like yielding them too much honor to notice them at all, but to pass them by in silence, might be considered as a tacit acquiescence in their truth. Besides, much allowance ought to be made for honest ignorance. The Catholics in this State are very few, and those who have had no opportunity of knowing them personally, and have learned their tenets only through the medium of their enemies, cannot be much blamed for crediting the most ridiculous falsehoods. It has been asked, whether the allegiance of Catholics to the Pope be spiritual only, and the learned gentleman from Halifax has unquestionably shewn that they do not owe him *civil* allegiance. Sir, I object *in toto* to the term allegiance, as characterising the connection between the Catholic and the Chief Bishop of his Church. I owe *no allegiance* to any man or set of men on earth, save only to the State of North Carolina, and so far as she has parted with her sovereignty, to the U. States of America The charge that Catholics owe allegiance to the Pope, is *wholly false* — Spread over the whole earth—speaking different tongues—subjects or citizens of different Governments—beings of different races and complections—they are connected by a spiritual tie, the tie of one and the same faith, which constitutes them one Spiritual family or Church. For the regulation of this wide spread Church, an Ecclesiastical or Spiritual Government is indispensable. This is mainly confided to the Bishops of the several Dioceses, and of these, the first in rank and jurisdiction is the Bishop of Rome. To him, subject to well defined laws and well ascertained usage, is committed the chief *administration*. To him—and to them—and to every spiritual or ecclesiastical teacher, *acting within his proper sphere*, respect and obedience are due. But no man owes to him, or them, or any of them, the duty implied by the term *allegiance;* the obligation of personal *fidelity*, the obligation of *defence*, as an equivalent for the benefit of *protection*. Should the Chief Bishop, in the pretended exercise of his ecclesiastical powers, (for in the Church he is known only as an Ecclesiastical superior) attempt to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the other Pastors of the Church, who claim their power from the same source from which his is derived, though not to the same extent; the principles of Catholics teach that such usurpation should be firmly and zealously resisted. Such usurpations have been attempted, and the History of Christendom shews that upon no point has there been a more jealous vigilance upon the part, not only of the Catholic Prelates, but of the Catholic People, to prevent and repel them. His authority—their authority, is *spiritual* only—has no connection with civil duties and is enforced only by spiritual censures. He has not, and they have not any more right to interfere with a man's obligation to his country or his fellow men, than civil rulers have to interfere with a man's spiritual concerns. Catholics peremptorily deny that the Church has any temporal power or any right to interpose in the regulations of Government, and hold themselves bound to resist, even unto death, as tyrannical usurpation, all attempts at such interference. As a proof that this their doctrine was well known, even at the moment when for political purposes they have been most tyrannically treated by their Rulers, let me mention one extraordinary occurrence recorded in History When Elizabeth of England had quarrelled with the Pope, and but recently put out of the pale of Catholic communion; when she was the avowed champion of Protestantism, and engaged in a tremendous war with the Catholic Monarch, Philip of Spain, the brother of her deceased sister—in the very moment of her utmost peril—she committed the chief command of that small and gallant fleet which was opposed to the invincible Armada, into the hands of a known and exemplary Catholic, Lord Howard, of Effingham. And nobly, was that confidence requited. She knew, and his conduct shewed, that he recognized no Sovereign but the Sovereign of his Country, and that his religious principles rendered him but the more resolved to discharge faithfully his duties as a subject.

It has been asked whether Catholics do not believe in the power of the Pope to dispense with the obligations of an oath. Sir, to prevent cavil (if indeed the cavils of malicious censurers can be prevented) let me state a distinction between oaths. Usually, oaths are taken to render more binding obligations which a man contracts with his fellow man or with the community. He swears to fulfil his promise; to testify the truth; to execute a duty; to defend the Constitution of his country. Catholics maintain, neither the Pope, nor Bishops, nor all nor any of the Pastors of the Church can dispense with the obligation to observe such an oath. No power on earth, except it be the person or the community to whom the engagement is made, can free him from the obligation to keep it, even if an oath had not been superadded. The effrontery with which the contrary is asserted, does not at all prevent it from being a downright calumny. There are others, besides factious politicians, who, in their zeal to villify their foes, disregard that awful command of God, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." There is another class of oaths, called vows—solemn promises made to God—in which no *third* party is concerned, unless it may be the Church itself which may have exacted them In these, when a fit case is presented or believed to be presented—a dispensation from the *vow* may be given. This is not the occasion nor the place to vindicate, it is my purpose only to state the doctrine. It is a question of nice casuistry to determine under what extraordinary circumstances such an obligation may be released, but it is impossible not to admit that there are cases in which a compliance with a vow ought not to be enforced—and it is safer that the individual should not himself be the judge in his own case. Perhaps the history of Jeptha may furnish an apt illustration, where a vow ought not to have been kept. In the course of its discipline the Church requires that the dispensers of its mysteries should devote themselves by a solemn vow, to a life of perpetual celibacy. Extraordinary instances have occurred, in which it has been thought justifiable to release or dispense with this vow. Oppressors in all ages and in all countries set up pretexts for oppression, and among the excuses under which the exclusion of Irish Catholics from a share of political power was sought to be justified, the calumnies that Catholics own a foreign allegiance and admit a dispensing power from oaths, were most impudently insisted on. The late Mr. Pitt, as Prime Minister of England, contemplating an act of justice to these abused men, solemnly proposed a set of interrogatories to these charges to several of the most celebrated Catholic Theological Universities in Europe. Suffer me to call your attention to some of these, and to their answers. The following questions were proposed: *First*, Has the Pope, or have the Cardinals, or any body of men, or has any individual of the Church of Rome, *any civil authority*, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatever, within the realm of England?—*Second*, Can the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretence whatever? *Third*, Is there any principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Heretics, or other persons differing from them in Religious opinions, in *any transactions* either of a public or private nature? To these questions the Universities of Paris, Louvain, Alcala, Salamanca and Valadolid, after expressing their astonishment that it could be thought necessary at the close of the 18th century, and in a country so enlightened as England, to propose such inquiries, severally and unanimously answered: 1st, That the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, has not and have not any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence whatever, within the Realm of England. 2dly, That the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, cannot absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever; and 3dly, That there is no principle in the tenets of the Catholic Faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with Heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions either of a public or a private nature.

It has also been asked, whether Catholics do not believe that they can procure forgiveness of any sin, simply by confessing it to a Priest? At times, sir, I acknowledge that I have been irritated, but far oftener have I been amused, at the strange notions entertained and the strange inquiries made about Catholic doctrines That it should enter into the head of any man, that the great body of the Christian world, embracing many of the wisest, most intelligent and most pious followers of the Redeemer, could for one moment admit so impious, so foolish a doctrine, I could not have believed, if I were not compelled to do so by what I have actually witnessed. What notions can such an inquirer entertain of a Catholic?—Does he take him—I don't ask for a Christian—but for a rational being? A friend of mine with whom in early life I spent many pleasant hours, and whom the tide of emigration has carried to the West, was accustomed to relate an incident which had actually occurred to him, as illustrative of the ignorance and prejudice of a portion of the people in relation to Federalism. He had represented one of the counties of this State for several years in the General Assembly, and after quitting public life, had occasion to pass through it on an election day. Stopping at a public house, he met with some old acquaintances, well-meaning but uninformed men, who soon entered into conversation on the subject of the business of the day.—"Of course," said my friend, addressing himself to one of them, "you all go for Major A here—you used to support him, tooth and nail, in old times." "Why, no, sir," answered the good man, "we are not so mighty much for him as we used to be." "And how has that happened?—What has occasioned such a change?" "Why haven't you heard, sir? Why, they say he's turned a *Fetheral!*" "Turned a *fetheral!*" exclaimed my friend—"Is it possible!—and pray what is a *fetheral?*" "I don't exactly know, sir, (he rejoined) but I allow it *aint a human!*" Such, surely must be the conjecture which these queries entertain of the strange animal called a Papist. If quite candid, they will admit that the first time they saw one, they peered in his face for the horns which should decorate his brow, then turned their eyes down to examine his cloven feet, and finally cast a sly glance behind to get a peep at the whiskery and pendulous ornament, which they had been accustomed to regard as the appropriate appendage of the Imps of Satan. It cannot be expected, that I should enter into a detailed explanation of the Catholic tenets on the subject of Confession. It is enough for me to say, that it is the *settled doctrine of the Catholic Church*, that pardon for sin is not to be obtained but by faith, thorough and sincere repentance, a firm purpose by God's help not to sin again, a resolution, where the crime has been injurious to others, to make complete recompense for the wrong, and an application of the merits of the Redeemer to the soul of the penitent. Confession is part of an ordinance, which Catholics believe to have been instituted by the Saviour, which they term the Sacrament of Penance, and in which is demanded from the penitent, an outward profession of that contrition by which he is internally penetrated.—All practical Catholics—Popes, Prelates, and Priests, Emperors, Kings, Nobles, learned, unlearned, great and small, rich and poor, who feel their consciences oppressed with a sense of guilt, are required humbly to accuse themselves of their offences, and to *specify* them. It is not enough that they shall confess that they have done the things which they ought not to have done, and left undone the things which they ought to have done, but they are bound to admit themselves guilty in the sight of God, of having violated *this* command, and of having omitted *that* duty. And no pardon is pronounced, promised, invoked, expected or asked, but on the *express* condition of full repentance and future reformation. The inquiry is not *here*, whether this belief is orthodox, but whether this practice disqualifies them for the honest discharge of the duties of a citizen. Sir, my testimony may be of little avail, but I owe it to the cause of truth, and I will therefore give it without hesitation. I have mingled intimately with Christians of every denomination, but of all the religious observances with which I am acquainted as practised by any sect, *none* so effectually as this, compels self-examination, keeps down pride of heart, checks progress in crime or restrains irregular appetite and passion. Voltaire, who hated the Christian, and above all, the Catholic Religion with intense hatred, has yet left on record *his* opinion that the wit of man never had devised and never could devise a happier security for human morals. Let those Christians who reject the practice as one too humiliating to be borne, and who deny that it has sufficient warrant for its introduction into the Church, resolutely and conscientiously oppose the Catholic faith by argument. But they ought not, and such of them as are indeed Christians, will not misrepresent or traduce its

But it has been objected, that the Catholic Religion is unfavorable to freedom, nay, even incompatible with Republican Institutions. Ingenious speculations on such matters are worth little, and prove still less Let me ask who obtained the great charter of English freedom, but the Catholic Prelates and Barons at Runnymede? The oldest—the purest democracy on earth, is the little Catholic Republic of St Marino, not a day's journey from Rome. It has existed now for fourteen hundred years, and is so jealous of arbitrary power, that the Executive authority is divided between two Governors, who are elected every three months Was William Tell, the founder of Swiss Liberty, a Royalist? Are the Catholics of the Swiss Cantons in love with tyranny? Are the Irish Catholics friends to passive obedience and non-resistance? Was Lafayette, Pulaski, or Kosciusko, a foe to Civil Freedom? Was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, unwilling to jeopard fortune in the cause of liberty? Let me give you however the testimony of George Washington. On his succession to the Presidency, he was addressed by the American Catholics, who adverting to the restrictions on their worship then existing in some of the States, express themselves thus—"The prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us on another account; because, while our country preserves her freedom and independence we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice *the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eye, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct.*" This great man, who was utterly incapable of flattery and deceit, utters in answer the following sentiments which I give in his own words: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the protection of Civil Government. I hope ever to see America among the *foremost* nations in examples of justice and liberality; and I presume that your fellow citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their Revolution and the establishment of their Government*, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic Faith is professed."—By the bye, Sir, I would pause for a moment to call the attention of this Committee to some of the names subscribed to this address. Among them are those of John Carroll, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the U. S., Charles Carroll of Carrollton and Thomas Fitzsimmons—for the character of these distinguished men, if they needed vouchers, I would confidently call on the venerable President of this Convention. Bishop Carroll was one of the best of men and most humble and devout of Christians. I shall never forget a tribute to his memory paid by the good and venerable Protestant Bishop White, when contrasting the piety with which the Christian Carroll met death, with the cold trifling that characterized the last moments of the sceptical David Hume. I knew not whether the tribute was more honorable to the piety of the dead, or to the charity of the living Prelate. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of American Independence at whose death both Houses of the Legislature of North Carolina unanimously testified their grief as at a great national bereavement! Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the illustrious Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and for several years the Representative in Congress of the City of Philadelphia. Were these, and such as these, foes to freedom and unfit for Republicans? Would it be dangerous to permit such men to be Sheriffs or Constables in the land?—Read the funeral Eulogium of Charles Carroll, delivered at Rome by Bishop England—one of the greatest ornaments of the American Catholic Church—a foreigner indeed by birth, but an American by adoption, and who, on becoming an American, solemnly abjured *all* allegiance to every foreign King, Prince and Potentate whatever—that Eulogium which was so much carped at by English Royalists and English Tories—and I think you will find it democratic enough to suit the taste and find an echo in the heart of the sternest Republican amongst us. Catholics are of all countries—of all governments—of all political creeds. In all they are taught, that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world—and that it is their duty to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God, the things that are God's.

But, Sir, the gentleman from Martin has told us with the air of one who firmly believed that he was announcing a truth of mighty import, that he had heard somebody say, that he had heard a man, who called himself a Catholic, say, that he no more minded taking an oath on a Bible than a Spelling Book.

[Mr. COOPER begged leave to correct the gentleman from Craven, he had said the *Testament*—not the *Bible*.]

Judge Gaston proceeded: I beg the gentleman's pardon for the mistake. As this is the *only* argument which has been yet put forth *in defence* of the proscription contained or supposed to be contained, in the 32d Article, it is right that it should be stated with precision. I thank him for the correction, and assure him that the mistake was one of inadvertence not of design. Straws indicate whence the wind blows—and this *argument* shows whence arises the Anti-Popery clamour. It may be thought idle to treat it seriously—but if that gentleman be in earnest, and I am bound to suppose he is, I am sure that *he* at least will take kindly the explanation which I am about to give him. It is the doctrine of Catholics that an oath is a solemn appeal to God—and that such an appeal, in *whatever form* made, is binding on man's conscience. The Catholic Church prescribes no form for an oath, but leaves that to be regulated by the usages or laws of every country. The invocation of the God of Heaven—deliberately and solemnly—as the Author of Truth and the avenger of Falsehood, constitutes the oath. In ancient times, before the discovery of Printing, and when Bibles were rare, the most usual ceremony accompanying the oath was kissing the Cross as the emblem of man's salvation, and the type of Christ's atoning sacrifice. In several Catholic countries, this mode yet prevails. In others it has been succeeded by the ceremony of kissing the book of God's holy Gospel. In others, by the outstretched arm, raised towards Heaven. In all countries, and in all sects, there are ignorant and wicked men who attach importance to the form in which an oath is administered and disregard its substance. He who has been accustomed to see it always taken in one prescribed manner, may think it not obligatory when otherwise tendered. Just as I have seen, and every professional man in North Carolina of extensive practice has seen, miserable fools and knaves *here*, who thought to escape the guilt of perjury, if they were careful not to bring the Testament into *actual contact* with their lips.

Another gentleman [Gen. Speight] who had a great reverence for Religion, but is not as religious as he could wish to be, and has a great toleration for all Religions, but for some unexplained cause, will vote for retaining the 32d section as it is, has thought proper to read two extracts from a controversial work—Faber's difficulties of Romanism. It is manifest that the gentleman had resolved how to vote and had resolved also to speak, before he found the book which was to furnish the chief materials of his speech. The selections were made in haste, and therefore turn out to be unsuited for the purposes which they were brought forward to answer. The first passage gives a form of profession of faith, in which the declarant is made to say, that he rejects, condemns and anathematises as heresy, whatever the Church by any general Council has decreed ought to be rejected, condemned and anathematised, as heresy. This I presume is quoted as an instance of intolorant persecution. I suppose that no man can be regarded as a member of a Church who rejects *the creed* of that Church, and that of course he regards those doctrines as erroneous, which the creed of his Church pronounces to be erroneous. Catholics believe that the unity of faith can only be maintained by preserving as a sacred deposite, the doctrines originally revealed from Heaven—that the Pastors of the Church form the tribunal *to testify* in every place and in every age not opinions, but the fact of this original communication—that when doubts or disputes arise on matters of frith, these witnesses are summoned from all parts of the world to declare what has been handed down to them as that communication—that when they concur in declaring that the doctrine has or has not been delivered to them as part of the original deposite of faith—the members of the Church then have certain evidence and certain knowledge of the truth. This is what is meant by the infallibility of the Church—not the infallibility of the Pope; this is no part of Catholic Faith, but the infallibility of the Church. What it has authoritatively decided to be truth, must be received as truth by all her children. What it has thus decided to be error, they must also pronounce to be error. If they choose to set up their individual *opinion* in opposition, not to the *opinion*, but to the testimony of the Church, with the regard to *the fact* of a revelation, they can do so. But then they separate from her communion, and to God it must be left to pronounce how far such separation has proceeded from innocent mistake or guilty pride. But does any man infer, because the *doctrine* which the Church denounces as erroneous, the members of that Church also denounce as erroneous, that therefore the Church or its members are to *punish* with *civil penalties*—to persecute with degradation, pecuniary mulcts, torture or death, the *persons* who profess these erroneous doctrines. I can only say that if so, he reasons most illogically. His conclusion is a plain *non sequiter*. Connected with this mistake or misrepresentation is another, which I have heard of, although it has not been mentioned here. It is said that the Catholic Bishops actually take an oath to *persecute* heretics! Whether this charge originated in misapprehension or in calumny it is equally false. They pledge themselves diligently to search out, follow after and remove all false doctrines which may spring up among their flocks. The latin term "*Prosequor*" to follow out or to follow after, from which has come the well-known term Prosecution—the carrying on of an inquiry or investigation—has been changed into *persecute;* the doctrines have been changed into the *persons* who profess them, and by this slight alteration of phrases, an obligation, perfectly Christian in its character, has been converted into an inhuman and anti Christian vow of persecution.

But the gentleman was solicitous to show how inhuman Catholics had actually been in the persecution of Protestants, and for that avowed purpose produced the other selection from Faber. In a note to Faber, a statement is given of a ferocious engagement entered into by the Representatives of many Princes and Ecclesiastics who had attended the Council of Luteran for hunting out and reducing to servitude a set of Heretics whom they designate by several opprobious names. It is not easy at this time to ascertain how far these unfortunate beings deserved the hatred which they had incurred, but it is impossible not to revolt at the cruelties denounced against them. It is rather ludicrous however to call this a persecution of Protestants, since it took place about three hundred and forty years before Protestants and Protestantism were heard of. It happened in the year 1189 If the gentleman had more fully examined the subject, he would have met with little difficulty in finding more appropriate instances to establish upon Catholics the charge of having persecuted Protestants. Had he examined into the history of Religious persecution extensively, he would have found as little difficulty in shewing that Protestants had not been one whit behind in persecuting Catholics—or in persecuting each other. But why is this humiliating and disgusting subject ranked up, and exhibited? Is it for the purpose of awakening ancient animosities—of creating bad feelings—of blowing into a flame the sleeping embers of wrath, malice and uncharitableness? This does not seem a very humane, wise or liberal purpose. Alas! I fear that even now we are deserving of the reproach of the cynical Swift—we have just religion enough to hate, and not enough to love each other. Further exertions to increase this anti-christian disposition would seem to be at least unnecessary. The history of persecution may however be properly referred to for another and a very different purpose—to shew the mischiefs which necessarily follow from making religion an affair of State and giving a political predominance to any Sect—to demonstrate that Calvert, Williams and Penn acted with the benevolence of Christians and the wisdom of Statesmen, in making all sects equal before the law—to invite us to follow in their footsteps and to pursue their principles out to their full and legitimate extent by obliterating from the Constitutional law of North Carolina every vestige of the spirit of persecution for conscience sake, every trace of disqualification and proscription because of religious principles. I hope and trust, that this will be done, and that North Carolina will shake off the reproach of lagging behind the other States of the Union, behind the lately enlightened States of Europe and behind even the spirit of the age, by incorporating into her fundamental institutions the principle of perfect Religious Freedom. I protest against all partial and mitigated reforms of the doctrine of Intolerance. Of course, I must accept the *most* that can be obtained, but I shall not be content with any thing short of the total abrogation of Religious Tests.

So far as the question has been discussed here, there has been in effect *no contest* The cause of Intolerance has been left undefended. Gentlemen have had too much pride, too much sense of character, to undertake before this enlightened Assembly, to *vindicate* this proscriptive Article in our Constitution. They have argued about and around the true question, and have suggested different considerations for declining to act upon the subject—but they have not ventured to come out openly and insist that the article is a wise and salutary provision The cause of intolerance has been undefended, because it is indefensible. The advocates of freedom might confidently then, one would think, calculate that the result will be auspicious even to their utmost hopes —But, alas, sir, it by no means follows, that the decision of this body will be an exact expression of *its conviction* There are many external forces to disturb our judgment, and cause it to *swerve* from its propriety. Would that the noble sentiment which we yesterday heard, as it came with such truth and feeling from the lips of youthful and fervid eloquence, (Mr Rayner)—"Dare do right and trust the consequences to God,"—were the governing principle upon every question here! Not a doubt could then be entertained of the result. In the sincerity of my soul, I believe there are not twenty, and I doubt whether there be ten members of the Convention, who would not be well pleased to have the section entirely obliterated. But gentlemen declare themselves afraid, alarmed, lest they should give a shock to prejudice, and this is spoken of as if it were some dreadful and appalling calamity. Suppose they should, what is the mighty mischief? It may impose upon them the necessity, if they wish to stand well with their neighbors, to explain the reasons by which they have been influenced, and to prove the propriety of their course. This is some inconvenience indeed, but surely no one expects that the way of duty is to be always smooth and pleasant, a mere primrose path of dalliance. It is possible however, that the inconvenience may be greater than this. They may not be able to convince all their constituents that the decision was right. Such may be the ignorance or prejudice or excitement at home, that it will not immediately yield to reason. And has it come to this? Is all our boasted Patriotism an empty name? Is a public man to risk nothing for the public good? Shall he model himself after Mr. By-ends, of Fair- Speech, in the Pilgrim's Progress' This distinguished personage was desirous to accompany Christian and Faithful in their pilgrimage to the Celestial City, but then he made it a rule "never to sail against wind or tide," and always "had the luck to jump in judgment with the present state of the times, whatever it might be." I am humbled—I almost despair of my country—when I find honorable men, clothed with the holy trust of passing in judgment on the things which make for the lasting freedom, honor and happiness of this people, hesitating to do right—looking over their shoulders—fearing that they may run counter to a partial or temporary excitement at home, and thus yield a petty advantage to some miserable factious demagogue in the contest for popular favor. It would seem as if the tenure of office had become a species of privileged villainage—public trust to be held only on the render of base services. Favor is not worth having, if it is to be propitiated or secured upon these terms.—But gentlemen declare that it is not on account of the consequences to themselves they are afraid to give a decided vote for Religious Freedom. These consequences they are prepared to hazard—but they fear, should the Constitution be so amended as to come in conflict with Sectarian prejudice, this may endanger its adoption by the people. If indeed this fear be well founded, it opens a view well calculated to excite the most painful forebodings Our brethren from the West have complained of unequal representation as an intolerable grievance and have demanded its removal with the most persevering earnestness. If, when this object is arranged to their entire satisfaction, they shall nevertheless reject the amended Constitution, unless it enables them to proscribe from a participation in places of trust, those who differ from them in religion, then one of two conclusions is necessarily forced upon the mind. Either the evil complained of, has not been as sore as they would make us believe, or such is the bitterness of their sectarian zeal, as to render it utterly unsafe to trust them with the political power of the State The inconveniences of unequal Representation are not to be compared with the mischiefs of Religious persecution—and those in the East who have been solicitous to cure the former, would be traitors to their country, if, under any pretence, they opened a door for the infliction of the latter.

I pretend not to be a politician, and am poorly qualified to judge what effect particular amendments may have in rendering the new Constitution palatable or unpalatable to the mass of the people; but I can never believe that there is danger of rendering our work unacceptable, by embodying in it the strongest provisions in favor of Religious Liberty. No doubt there are many who, either because of rooted prejudice, or mis information, or temporary excitement (it is needless to say how, when, or by whom produced) wish the Consitution to confine offices only to those whom they deem of the Orthodox Faith. It is possible, that a portion of these will not yield this unreasonable requisition to any explanations which may be made, or any reasons which can be urged. Nay it may even happen, that some few may, on that account, vote against a ratification of the Constitution, although in all other respects rendered conformable to their views. —But we may rest assured that their number can bear no assignable proportion to the great body of intelligent and liberal men, East and West, who will support no Constitution inconsistent with the first principles of rational freedom, and who are ready to come forward as its advocates if it be made to conform to them. A very few noisy individuals, scattered here and there, although their clamor may be loud, must not be taken as fair exponents of the public sentiment.—The steady, reflecting and determined portion of the community make little noise and shew little excitement, for it is not their nature to be clamorous. But when the fit moment comes, they act, and their action is decisive. I have more than once endeavored to impress upon the Convention, the expediency of making no unnecessary changes in the practical forms and usages of the Government. In these, I would consult even the common prejudices of the country The people are accustomed to the observance of ancient forms. Habitual obedience begets reverence and attachment to them, and thus a strong tie is made to connect their feelings and opinions with the institutions of their country. He is no statesman who would rashly sever such a tie. In the matter however, which we are now examining, there is no practical usage which is sought to be discarded—no new form or regulation attempted to be introduced in its stead. The proscriptive denunciation contained in this Article—whether it could or could not be enforced—never has been enforced. The question before us is one, not of practical convenience, but of fundamental principles. He who would sacrifice such principles to the passion or caprice or excitement of the moment, may be called a politician, but he is no Statesman. We are now examining into the soundness of the foundation of our institutions. If we rest the fabric of the Constitution upon prejudices—unreasoning and mutable prejudices—we build upon sand. But let us lay it on the broad and firm basis of natural right, equal justice and universal freedom—freedom of opinion—freedom, civil and religious—freedom as approved by the wise, and sanctioned by the good—and then may we hope, that it shall stand against the storms of faction, violence and injustice, for *then* we shall have founded it upon a ROCK.

The Alexandria Phenix thus pleasantly notices the insolent pretension of the Globe to denounce the Evening Post:

EXCOMMUNICATION.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of the *excommunication* of a suspected heretic from the bosom of *the* Jackson-Van Buren-Democratic!-Republican! Church took place yesterday, at the Seat of Government, with all due form and solemnity. The New York Evening Post—heretofore, by far, the staunchest, ablest and warmest Jackson Van Buren paper, at least, north of the Potomac,—was yesterday denounced and disowned in the Official Government Journal, the Globe, by order of the party The sentence of excommunication recites and recapitulates the sins and heresies of the Post, which have brought upon it this awful calamity. They seem to have been manifold and grievous.—The general charge is, "a disposition to fly from the *Democratic!* party by running into *extremes*"—dreadful disposition! The specifications then are heresies of opinion upon the subject of the Tariff, Free Trade and Banking, and a leaning towards agrarianism: attacks upon "the Richmond Enquirer, Albany Argus, and other *standard* prints"—(Heaven deliver us from such standards!): occasional faults found with the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, and its last outrageous conduct of censuring the Post Master General for his letter with regard to the Abolitionists, and a sort of encouragement of the Abolitionists themselves. For all and singular of which the Post is formally EXCOMMUNICATED from the Party. "Anathema" is written against its name, and henceforth, with all good men and true, it must stand accursed! Alas! alas! for the Post!

Sam Hill, asked one day at a farm house, for a mug of cider. The good dame filled a quart pitcher to the brim, and presented it to the thirsty traveller, who quaffed it at a draught, and returned the empty vessel to its owner, remarking, in answer to an expression of surprise, that "he should not have drank it all, but the cider was so *hard* he could'nt bite it off.

Extensive Robbery and Arrest of Thieves.—About two years ago Mrs. Ann Janeway, widow, of No. 70 Chatham street, was robbed of about $10,000, principally in United States bills, which were taken from a small trunk in her apartment, and the trunk also carried off and destroyed. The robbery was not then communicated to any one save High Constable Hays, who after the exertion of his well known talents for discovery, gave up the affair as hopeless. In the family of Mrs. Janeway were two female servants named Mary O'Mara and Lydia Ann Baker, and a male servant named Patrick Finley, who perpetrated the robbery in concert, but who as far as we are informed, were not suspected at the time. According to the statements made by the female parties accused, it appeared that Lydia Ann Baker, in conformity with a plan concerted, stole the trunk out of Mrs. Janeway's apartment, took it down stairs, handed it over to Mary O'Mara, they together breaking it open, taking out the contents, and burning the trunk in the kitchen fire. As the lock and key would not burn, Mary O'Mara was despatched to the sink, down which they were thrown, when Lydia Ann Baker secretly concealed in her bosom a large bundle of the bank bills, which the others knew nothing of. Mary O'Mara said to Mrs. Baker, they would give the money to Patrick Finley to keep, and divide with her when they returned from Ireland. They however gave her 100 dollars, as an earnest of their intention to do her future justice. Some short time after this Patrick Finley was married to Mary O'Mara whom he had courted, and they went to Ireland together and returned to reside in this city. Finley however soon after the theft buried the money under a stable of Mr. Janeway, up town, where it lay secure until the return of Finley who hired himself to Mr. William W. Janeway, the son of the lady he had robbed.

Much of the money was exchanged by him for gold, and this was kept in the basket of an old demijohn, in the cellar from which he and his wife helped themselves, as occasion required. Lydia Ann Baker, also soon after went to live with her mother, and carefully concealed her share of the plunder in her trunk, using it only to supply herself and mother with necessaries and clothing. In this state of concealment, the thieves and their stolen money remained, until Thursday of the present week, when by a mere accident unforeseen by the guilty, their concern in the robbery came to the ears of Justice Hopson, and to the officers, Messrs. Merrit, Sparks, and Homans, and although the information was too slight to grant a warrant upon, the officers determined to assume the responsibility, and at all hazards arrest the suspected persons.

Proceeding to the house of Finley, No. 137 Laurens street, they found the house shut up and fastened, and no one at home. Merritt, however, found the shutter of a rear window unhooked, and raising the sash, and getting partly in was attacked by a huge and fierce mastiff dog, who approached him with his gruff bow, wow, wow, and was about to seize him when he retreated to the outside. He called the dog, and hitting on his name of "Watch," coaxed him to be civil, but he refused to let him enter. He then sent and purchashed a fine piece of raw beef, and held it up to the window, when the dog jumped out to get it, and Merritt and the officer jumped in. They searched the house closely, and were rewarded by the discovery of nearly $1700 in gold, which they bore to the Office. After a considerable search, they found Finley in Duane street and arrested him, and also arrested his wife after night, and carried them to the Office.

By the time they got through with these it was 10 o'clock, and the officers then went to the house of Mrs. Baker in Ridge street, and arrested Lydia Ann, her daughter, one of the thieves, bringing her also to the Office, but found little money with her, and on her examination, denied at first all knowledge of the affair, as did also Finley. Merritt suspecting that the money was in the house of the mother of Lydia Ann Baker, left the prisoners to be examined by Justice Hopson and Mr. Stevens, and set out very late at night for old Mrs. Baker's house. There and elsewhere, by the exercise of that ripe judgment and well executed ingenuity for which he is so famous, he contrived to ferret out facts that led to the discovery of about $2700 in Bank bills and gold, which had been so long hid in the concealed trunk of Lydia Ann Baker, and which he brought down to the office. The two females after the production of the money, turned mutual informers, and gave the information we have above detailed. Finley, however, confessed nothing.

Thus, after a lapse of about two years, nearly $5,000 of the $10,000 lost by Mrs. Janeway, have been recovered by the sound judgment and active ingenuity of Justice Hopson and the officers above named, and the three thieves are in close confinement to atone to the violated laws for the wrongs they inflicted upon their employer and benefactor.

Texas.—The New Orleans papers state that a recent arrival from Texas brings information of great dissatisfaction on the part of the American settlers, in that province, at the course of the Government of Mexico, and the proceedings of President *Santa Anna;* that they will not submit to the plan of centralism, or consolidation, to which all the other States of Mexico have acceded; that they are arming for resistance, in case the government should endeavor to enforce submission; and that, if war should take place between them and the government, "they look with confidence towards their fellow-citizens of the United States, particularly to those of the Western States, for assistance." On which a New Orleans paper makes the following rather hazardous prediction: 'We believe, that, at the first signal, thousands of the hardy sons of the West will cross the boundary to join their former fellow citizens in maintaining the principles of '76.'

When we see the sons of the West, or the sons of any other part of the Union, marching to a foreign country to maintain by force and arms the principles of '76, we shall think they have very little to do at home.—*N. Int.*

Texas.—It is stated in the Memphis Gazette, that Col. Austin, recently arrived in New Orleans from Mexico, contradicts the report which has been circulated by some of the southern papers in relation to the supposed treaty between the United States Government and that of Mexico, for the purchase of Texas of the latter; and he further says that there is no danger of an open rupture between the Texonians and the government of Santa Anna.

Attack of an Alligator.—A young man by the name of Norton, resident of a place called Brandy Branch, about twenty five miles from here, was bitten in the hand and arm by an Alligator about two weeks since, and a bone fractured. We understand that he was endeavoring to get some water from a stream, and while clearing the surface with his hand, the Alligator seized it, and he was only saved by gouging the animal's eyes, upon which he relinquished his hold. The young man is much injured, and it may yet be necessary to perform amputation.—The Alligator was afterwards taken, and measured almost ten feet in length.

Jacksonville (Florida) Courier.

Some of the Michigan papers charge the Administration with playing the game of 'fast and loose,' with that Territory, in relation to its Boundary quarrel with Ohio; and there is we confess, some color of truth in the allegation. At first, and for a good while, it was given out that the President was on the side of Michigan; and he was accordingly commended for his independence in taking part with an uninfluential *Territory* against a powerful *State*. The election of Delegates to the Michigan Convention was coming on, and the reputed leaning of the President to the side of the Territory was used to such good purpose as (together with the profuse expenditure of money, as the Detroit Journal alleges) "to give the Jackson party the complete ascendancy" in the Territory and in the Convention. The purpose being answered, Mr. Mason, the acting Governor, who had so vigorously pushed the war against Ohio, is suddenly dismissed with a rebuke for his rashness; and now (the Detroit Journal affirms) "the plan is to gain over the "disaffected People of *Ohio* to the Van Buren interest, by compelling the Executive of Michigan to abandon the defence of the territory claimed by Ohio." The Journal is naturally very indignant at the removal of Governor Mason, and at the new position taken by the Administration, and says "the scheme has been to flatter both the contending parties, for purposes of individual popularity. To one, who has watched the progress of events in this Territory for the last year, the resemblance which this scheme bears to the general plan of operations here will be too striking, to fail in convincing him that this is only another part of the great system, by which the whole People of this country are to be brought under the dominion of the heir apparent of the present dynasty."

The reader will understand this allusion, and the importance of securing Michigan to the Administration, when he recollects that that Territory will shortly have two Senators in Congress, and probably a vote in the next Presidential election.—*Nat. Int.*

Gen. Harrison in Indiana.—At a public meeting in Vanderburg County, Indiana—the largest, it is stated, that was ever held in the County—General Harrison was unanimously nominated for the Presidency; and notwithstanding the call had been extended to persons of all political parties, the following among other resolutions, were passed with the utmost unanimity:

Resolved That the watchword of every American citizen should be 'our country,' not 'our party.'

"*Resolved* That, in view of the party animosities which have, for some time past, distracted our country, it is important that an individual be elected to the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose impartial, high-minded, and national administration of our laws, will have a tendency to allay party dissensions, and who will direct the 'ship of State' for the good of the Nation, not of a party."

The Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) Advocate says—"It is idle to talk about Gen. Harrison in Pennsylvania. No press in Western Pennsylvania has declared in his favor, and as for the people, crazy as they may be flatteringly supposed, after military men, they are not to be lashed by any process into an excitement like that which passed like a whirlwind over our State when Gen. Jackson was nominated.

Judge McLEAN, of Ohio, has magnanimously withdrawn from the field of competition for the Presidency. In a few months, we hope to see Gen. Harrison and Mr. Webster follow this noble example. The contest will then lie between Judge White, the people's candidate, and Mr. Van Buren the *Caucus* candidate of the office-holders; and it will result in favor of the former as certainly as the people love liberty and independence.—*Bal. Star.*

It makes no difference to us.—To those quiet and sober citizens who are withdrawn from the turmoil of the world, there are few things of a general nature more unpleasant than the excitement of Politics. Aspiring to fill no offices themselves, and ambitous of no honors, they are content with the reflection, that their humble dwellings and happy firesides are preferable to all the pomp and trappings of office. Let who will be President, say they, our Cotton grows, our granaries are filled, our stock thrives, and our families are blessed with health. *It makes no difference to us* then, who rules, for we would not exchange the quiet of our farms for the strife of contending parties.

Such are the reflection of hundreds, and precisely of that class too, whose character gives them influence in their neighborhoods. We would ask such, how they can reconcile it to a sense of duty, thus to fold their arms like sluggards, and leave our institutions to sustain themselves against all the attacks which may be directed against them. Is the Constitution not worth defending? Is a Government of laws of no value? Is civil liberty but a name? If so, then may they continue contentedly to pay their taxes, murmur at no act of their public servants and shrink within their sphere of domestic quiet. But if "eternal vigilance" is one condition upon which freedom is conferred upon man, they MUST AROUSE, or incur the responsibility attending a neglect of duty.

Raleigh Register.

Beautiful Idea.—We copy the following elegant idea from an editorial article in the Pittsburg Advocate. The editor is speaking of making selections from Irving's works.

"The writings of Irving throughout are such a paradise of beauties, that it is only necessary to stretch forth the hand, and a shower of roses will carpet the turf around you."

"Sam," said a gentleman who wished to know the state of his neighbors' health, 'go across the street, and ask how old Mr. and Mrs. Smith are!' The servant doing as required, returned the following answer. Mr. Smith's compliments and says he is about 70 and Mrs. Smith about 65."

Balt. Visiter.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Three days later from Europe.—The ship **Mary Howland**, Capt. Weare, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, having sailed on the 27th of August last. We are indebted to the Courier and Enquirer for extracts to that date, and London to the 26th of that month.

From a conversation in the House of Lords, it appears that the Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for Debt, which has passed the House of Commons, will probably not be taken up in the House of Lords during the present session.

On the last reading of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords some clauses have been rejected in the Bill passed by the Commoners, which will prove another source of disagreement between the two legislative bodies. At the close of the discussion on this occasion, Lord Melbourne declared that if the clauses in question were stricken out, he should not be the party to send back the bill to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House. The Duke of Wellington hoped that noble lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duty by the menaces of lords who had just spoken. Lord Duncannon agreed in the propriety of the remark of Lord Melbourne. He considered that to send back the bill to the Commons without the clauses now proposed to be left out would be to insult the people of England and Ireland.—The clauses were eventually rejected by a majority against the ministers of no less than ninety-seven.

Further amendments had been made to the Municipal Corporation bill by the House of Lords, and with these it had passed through the House in committee. The report of the committee was to be brought up three days afterwards, and would no doubt be adopted without further discussion.

The course which will under these circumstances be pursued by the House of Commons is evidently looked to with the greatest interest, and well it may be, for the Crown is at present in a dilemma from which it is difficult to see how it will extricate itself.

In Paris, the Bill in relation to the press is still under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and notwithstanding the strenuous opposition made to it, the general opinion seems to be that it will eventually pass.

ENGLAND.

MONEY MARKET, Tuesday Evening.—The city has been tolerably free from reports to-day respecting the Ministry and the consequences of the threatened collision between the two Houses of Parliament, which would appear, at all events, to be regarded with little apprehension by the fundholders.—Stocks have been steady all day, with some tendency towards improvement.

The intelligence of this morning has removed all alarm respecting the movement of the city guard at Madrid, and has besides a salutary effect in regard to the threatened insurrection in Spain.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—On Friday and Saturday several petitions were presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the project of law for abolishing the liberty of the press The general impression is that they will have no effect upon the Chamber, which scruples not to set public opinion at defiance. By one of the amendments proposed by the committee and adopted by the Chambers, no daily journal can appear before the proprietors have lodged the sum of 50000f. of ready money in the hands of the government, as a security for the payment of fines and expenses, by whomsoever instituted.

Sun.

BOURSE, Monday, Aug. 24, Quarter to 4 P. M.—The stocks, particularly the Spanish, have sensibly recovered since last Saturday; the accounts given by the government papers of the disturbances in Madrid having been deemed favorable by the speculators.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 26th Aug.—The Paris papers of Monday, which we have received by express, are chiefly filled with particulars of the late occurrences in Madrid. One of them states, on authority which we believe to be official, that the Marquis de las Amarillas had sent in his resignation, and was succeeded in the War Department by Gen. Moreda. It will be recollected that the dismissal from the Ministry of the Marquis de las Amarillas was one of the professed objects of the late insurrectionary movement of the Urbans. The *Courrier Français* speaks of letters from Madrid of the 18th, bringing accounts of fresh disturbances, though not of the serious nature of those which were threatened on the 16th. It appears, however, that no messenger had yet reached Paris, after those who had left on the evening of the 17th.

A telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne brings intelligence (which appeared in the Times yesterday) of the arrival on Saturday last of Generals Alava and Evans at St. Sebastian, with 1,500 men. Some of the papers from the south of France state that Don Carlos had found it necessary to recross the Ebro, and was when last heard of, in the mountains of Navarre. One of them, however, affirms that he had taken possession of Burgos. Moreno, whose neck it seems was not broken by his late fall from his horse, is said to have taken up a position near St. Sebastian, where El Pastor was blocked up.

Some of the Paris papers attribute expressions to the Duke de Broglie, implying that the present state of Spain would become a subject of some discussion at the approaching conferences at Kalisch, where necessity of intervention on the part of France is likely to be admitted. If so, it is argued that the French Government will be urged by the northern powers to act in the same way, and pretty near for the same purpose, as in 1823, after the Congress of Verona; and as

King Louis Phillippe had been deterred till now from any active part in the affairs of Spain by the fear of displeasing the northern Courts, he will, at their desire, not hesitate to adopt a contrary course. But surely this is mere nonsense. Louis Phillippe is bound by treaty to defend the Government of the young Queen, while the part his new friends in the north would wish him to go through in Spain, must be in favor of the Pretender of course.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Letters from Madrid to the 17th inst. were received in Paris on Saturday morning, in which it was stated that the Spanish Cabinet had unanimously resolved to demand from France a prompt armed intervention, in fulfilment of the Quadruple treaty. Despatches from Toreno were also received by the Duke de Frias, the purport of which were believed to be the same as that of the private letters addressed to particular members of the French government. It is reported that the events in Catalonia Sengossa have produced such a sensation at Madrid, that almost all the grandees of Spain, the principal functionaries, both civil and military, have resolved, in case France refuses to intervene, to join the party of Don Carlos.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—August 26.

The sales of Cotton to-day do not exceed 1500 bags, chiefly American, at rather low rates; 100 Bermams, &c 13¾ to 14¾; 50 Bahia 13¾ to 13¾; 70 Maranhams 14¼ to 14⅜; and 20 Surat 7¼ to the trade. The demand continues very moderate.

August 24.—The business done this week in Cotton has been unusually limited, the sales including 750 American and 100 Surat for shipment, amounting to 7210 bales; common qualities of American, of which the recent importation consists, continue to be pressed upon the market, and have again declined ⅛d per lb. and the prices of all other kinds are barely supported. The transactions since our last comprise 80 Sea Island at 26d to 36d, with 20 stained at 13d to 15½d; 1800 bowed at 9½ to 12¾; 680 Mobile, Alabama, &c. 9d to 11⅝d; 2100 Orleans 9d to 13½d; 560 Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c 13¾ to 16d; 100 Bahia and Macio 13⅝d to 14d; 450 Maranham 12⅝d to 15⅛d; 50 D marara 15d to 15⅛d; 150 Egyptian 16½ to 17⅛d; 200 Surat 6¾d to 8¼d; 20 Bengal 7⅛d per lb. We have no improvement to notice in our market to-day, and sales amount to only 1200 bags.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette, of Sept. 24.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

An immense multitude, consisting probably of several thousand People, two-thirds of whom were ladies, assembled yesterday at Sargent's wharf for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the fine ship Louvre, Captain Brown, for the East Indies, which carried out twenty-one Missionaries of the Baptist persuasion to disseminate the gospel of our blessed Redeemer among the Heathen. We could not but remark the admirable order and punctuality with which every thing was conducted. The religious services were announced to commence at half past 10, a few minutes after which time the Rev. Mr. Sharp, after a few appropriate remarks, read a hymn, which was sung to the excellent tune of Old Hundred, and with solemn effect, by the whole assembled multitude. The Rev. Mr. Jackson then addressed the throne of grace in an eloquent and impressive prayer of some ten minutes duration, after which, the numerous friends of the departing Missionaries having, in the mean time, shaken hands, and given them an affectionate farewell, precisely at 11 o'clock the ship cast off from the wharf, and loosened her canvass to the propitious breeze. Just at this moment the Rev. Mr. Sutton addressed a few pertinent remarks to the remaining multitude from the main chains of the ship—stating that they were on the eve of departure from their native land on a mission of religion and love among the Heathen, and exhorting those that remained behind to keep a watchful eye to the welfare of this Christian community. It was certainly a most interesting spectacle, and the cheerful "yo heave O" of the well-trained crew, as they sheeted home the topsails, conduced not a little to the interest of the occasion. We wish them "God speed" with all our hearts, and a safe return to their native country. The following is a list of the passengers:

Rev. Howard Malcom, agent of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions Rev. Messrs. Elisha L. Abbott, New York State; Robert H. Davenport; (printer,) of Virginia; Samuel S. Day, of Canada, James M. Haswell, of Troy, New York; J. L. Shuck, of Richmond; Lovel Ingalls, of Cummington, Mass.; Alanson Reed, of Orleans County, N. Y.; the six last gentleman are accompanied by their ladies; Miss Eleanor Macombe, all sent out by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. Amos Sutton, Rev. Messrs. Noyes and Phillips, with their ladies, sent out by an English Society of General Baptists, destined to Orissa, Messrs. Shuck, Reed, and Davenport, are destined to Siam; two of the others are destined to the coast of Madras, and the remainder to the Burman Mission.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday last a party of the artizans and workmen employed at the Railroad Depot near Baltimore, were, with their families, invited by Mr. Davis, the ingenious constructor of the powerful and beautiful Locomotives in use on the Railroad between that City and Washington, to take a trip to, and partake of a collation in this City. On the return of the Train, which was drawn by a new and elegant engine, just finished, and which was then going at very great speed, for the purpose of trying its full power, Mr. Davis, while standing on the Engine tender, that he might closely observe the operation of the machine, was accidentally thrown off, and, shocking to relate, his head was crushed by the wheel of the tender, and he instantly killed.—*Nat. Int.*

The University of New York has received a donation from the King of England, embracing state papers, historical and diplomatic documents, fac similes of charters and treaties, the celebrated doomsday book, the statutes of the realm, political essays, catalogues of the manuscripts in the Harleian, Cottonian, and Lansdowne libraries in the British Museum, and other works of interest, not merely to the statesman and politician, but to the general scholar and the student of history and antiquities.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1835.

Columbia, October 2.

COTTON.—This article has declined in price owing to unfavorable news from Liverpool. During the week it has ranged from 14½ to 16½. The highest price paid yesterday was 15½. Since our last date 1702 bales have been received in this market.

Charleston, October 2.

The Crops.—The late Gale has not inflicted as much damage upon our planters as was apprehended, not having been more violent along the coast than it was here. The weather has since been an Indian summer calm, of a delicious temperature, sunny by day, bracingly cool at night, and as favorable as possible for the maturing and harvesting of the crop.

A letter from Beaufort of the 26th ult. informs us that the crops are generally good—and the prospects of the Sea Island Cotton planters much better than they were at this time last year.—*Mercury.*

Mobile, Sept. 26.

Cotton.—Our market can hardly be said to have opened for the season, although there have been some sales of the new crop effected during the week. The prices have been from 18½ to 19 cts. No choice has been offered.—*Mer. Adv.*

Norfolk, Sept. 30.

A bale of cotton, of choice staple, being the first of the new crop that has appeared at our market, was brought in yesterday morning in a wagon from Chowan County, N. C., and readily sold at 19 cents. It was raised on the estate of James Coffield, Esq. and is the forerunner of his entire crop which is now on its way to this market.—*Herald.*

New York, Sept. 30.

Cotton.—Old crop Uplands 15 to 17½ cts. and a large lot of common and mixed quality was held at 14½ and 14 cts. offered.—A small parcel new crop sold at 18½ cts.

The Cotton Crops.—The Southern papers generally, speak favorably of the present crops of Cotton in the South. They will, it is thought, exceed the crops of the past two or three years. In this section, the prospect is much more favorable than was anticipated during the season. The crops, however, are somewhat backward, in consequence of the lateness of the spring; and, should we have early *frost*, as is some what probable at present, cotton no doubt will sustain considerable damage.

In Mississippi, it is estimated that the Cotton crop will amount to at least 250,000 bales, estimated at $15,000,000. The Banking capital of Mississippi is only $12,000,000; and it is proposed to increase it by the incorporation of a new Bank.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Rail Road from Raleigh to Roanoke.—A charter for this enterprise, it will be recollected, was granted by our Legislature two years ago; but as it contained some features objectionable to capitalists, and there being withal a great want of public spirit among us, it was treated with cold neglect. Books were not even opened to receive subscriptions' and the charter has slept undisturbed to the present day. We are highly gratified to learn, however, that an effort will be made at the next Legislature to revive it—by those too who have the ability—the weight of character and purse—to push forward the work to its consummation. Gentlemen of capital hereabouts, in whose sound judgment and prudent forecast, the public have the utmost confidence, are determined to embark spiritedly in the enterprise, provided suitable amendments in the charter can be effected; and, as we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the wisdom of the Legislature will readily grant the desired alterations, we may venture to congratulate the citizens of the State, and especially of this city, on the prospects of a certain and speedy commencement of this important undertaking.—*Ral. Star.*

Legislative vacancy.—We perceive that JAMES FOREST, Esq. a Member elect to the next Legislature from the county of Orange, has departed this life. The vacancy cannot be filled until the General Assembly meets, when a Writ for a new Election will be issued.—*Raleigh Register.*

It is gratifying to observe the promptness with which new buildings of excellent materials and workmanship, are being erected on the site of those which were consumed by the late destructive fire on Pollok and Craven-streets. After they shall have been finished, the appearance of that portion of the town will bear the impress of a decided improvement in every respect. Notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained by those inclined to despondency, we are disposed to think that the "*gude town*" is fairly on the road of gradual but steady improvement.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

Episcopal Consecration.—The Rev. Jackson Kemper was on Friday morning, consecrated at St. Peter's Church, as Missionary Bishop. The ceremonies on the occasion were impressive and imposing. The Consecration sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, of New Jersey. The Church was crowded—among those present, were the venerable Bishops White and Moore, and several other distinguished members of the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church—as well as a large number of the Clergy.

The Trustees of the *African* Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Baltimore, have formally declared their "decided disapprobation of the measures pursued by the Anti-Slavery Society," and pledged themselves not to receive any of their "vile publications."

The Washington Globe says, in relation to the account of Mr. Barry's extreme illness at Liverpool, "It was hoped that the sea voyage would have restored Mr. Barry's health. His constitution, although feeble, was elastic, and had repeatedly risen from the attacks of disease."

It might have been hoped, but, certainly, it was not expected. No one anticipated that Mr. Barry would be in the least serviceable in Spain. The appointment was a mere job; its sole objects were, that he might receive so much money, and try a sea voyage at the public cost. Mr. Randolph was to be sent *out of the way*—Mr. Barry to be provided for. In both cases, the public service was disregarded.—*Nat. Gaz.*

No one who knew the state of Mr. Barry when he left the Post Office Department, could count upon the elasticity of his constitution restoring him to health. In removing him from that Department to make way for the present head of it, it was necessary to provide for Mr. Barry handsomely, and the $18,000 outfit and salary, as Minister to Spain, offered the most convenient mode. We do not blame the Administration for providing for Mr. Barry; it would have been cruel, as well as unwise, not to do so; but to say that any reasonable expectation could have been entertained of his broken constitution ever enabling him to render any service in his new post, is idle and insincere.

Nat. Int.

From the Norfolk Herald.

JOHN Q. ADAMS FOR VAN BUREN!!

It is lamentable to see a man of John Quincy Adams' lofty character and pretensions unlace his reputation and descend to the unenviable quality of a political mountebank huckstering for popularity in the ranks of his ancient enemies with such men as Dutee J. Pearce. *Vide* the following extract from the Boston Atlas. We have no patience with a man who could act thus.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—We stated last week that we could not believe the rumor that Mr. Adams had written to the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, congratulating him on his election—and condemning the course of the Whigs. But alas for poor human nature! *it turns out to be true.* The Newport Herald of the Times, received last evening, thus re-affirms the assertion.

THE ON DIT—*A true saying.*

It is even so; the rumor noticed, but discredited in our last, viz: that John Quincy Adams had written a letter to Dutee J. Pearce, congratulating him upon his victory, and exulting in the defeat of Mr. Burgess, with not a little abuse of the party defeated—turns out to be the fact. We have it on the authority of gentlemen who have seen the letter and have heard it read by Pearce himself, in a public reading Room.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

TRIAL OF MARY SNEED.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in this place.

WADESBOROUGH, Sept. 22, 1835.

We have had a second Effie Deans affair here in Anson. The Prisoner was put on her trial for Arson in burning the Store of William Flowers. She is a good looking woman, with a large dark Italian eye—fair complexion, fine mouth and teeth that fancy could not improve—the cast of her face was decidedly benevolent. Most of her time she was in tears, but occasionally she lighted up "a smile in the aspect of woe;" the truth is, she is quite a simpleton, and knows nothing about real tragedy—she forgot her part oftener than once, and smiled frequently. At one time, she joined outright in the laugh which one of her Counsel raised at the expense of some of the witnesses. Most of her time, she had on her lap a beautiful child which had been for several months the companion of her imprisonment, and consequently as fair as a cherub: the sight of human faces seemed to enliven its spirits, for it looked about on the thickly surrounding multitude with the most joyous expression of countenance. Its little prattle was occasionally heard in the hoarse bustle of a judicial proceeding and was singularly affecting. I was at a party on the evening after she was first brought into Court, (a few evenings ago) and one of her Counsel speaking of her forlorn unfriendly condition, for she was most wretchedly poor and miserable, observed that the Prisoner might have said with Shylock,

"There are no tears but of my shedding—no sighs
But of my breathing"

I beg your pardon says his Honor, for I had to make war on an insolent Yellow-Jacket that was buzzing near me as an excuse to turn my face from observation. Mr. Ashe, in a maiden speech, made a happy effort for the Prisoner; Mr. Eccles of Fayetteville, also made a most admirable defence. I was no stranger to his reputation, I had several times served with him in the Legislature, and had often in that body witnessed the displays of his finely cultivated understanding: but I never had seen him in his proper element, and had never appreciated him at his worth. It is at the *Bar* that he is so surpassing. His diction is so pure—his enunciation full and energetic, and his reasoning most forcible: but of all the faculties of his superior mind, his powers of sarcasm are most conspicuous—he is not content with destroying his victim, but by way of finishing his triumph returns to him and prevails on every body to join in sporting with his sufferings. What is better than all, he is distinguished for his amiable temper and virtuous deportment as for his intellectual traits. On this occasion, he gave full play to his powers, and the effect was most admirable. I was sorry that the chivalrous feelings and rapturous imagination of Judge Strange, had to be so chastened down and repressed by his situation. He looked like some incog warrior at a tournament, conscious that he could encounter with honor the shock of the fiercest rider—burning with ardor for the lists, and yet dare not come down from his place. After all, perhaps, the most moving scence was the Judge's kind and very sensible address to the Prisoner on discharging her. The Prisoner was acquitted in a very few minutes after the Jury retired, and I think with the approbation of every one who heard the trial: nevertheless there is still a distressing mystery about the whole transaction. A valuable Store was certainly burned: a very worthy young man has been reduced to poverty by the act, and another came very near perishing in the flames: dark indefinable suspicions still rest on the Prisoner as well as on various others, and that which was uncertain before, seems to be rendered still more so on every attempt to resolve it. You cannot wonder then, that the scene was one from beginning to end of absorbing interest. It is such as forms not unfrequently the basis in the tedious waste of the Lawyer's life.

Claims.—The Pennsylvanian of yesterday says, that "since Gen. Jackson came into power, American claims for spoliations upon our commerce to the amount of nearly TEN MILLIONS, have been recovered, and a large portion of the fund distributed to the sufferers!"

It is with no view of effecting any political object, but solely to obtain information of value to ourselves and to many other citizens, that we call upon our contemporary to explain—to tell us from what nations nearly *ten millions* have been obtained by Gen. Jackson's administration, and, if possible, to let us know under what claims a *large portion* of that sum has been distributed. This is an important subject.

U. S. Gaz.

We understand that an arrangement has been made between the United States Bank and the Merchants Bank of Baltimore, by which the latter will step at once into the late United States Bank in that city—as has been done in other cases in the North and West.

Our country friends were congratulated some weeks ago upon the advance of TURPENTINE to the price of $2 40. It may be presumed, therefore, that they will not be disagreeably surprised when we inform them that it now finds a ready market at $3 15.

Newbern Sentinel.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

George Washington Montgomery to be Consul for the port of St. John's, in the Island of Porto Rico, in the place of Sidney Mason, removed.

Such is the rage for speculation that 250 passengers went in one boat from New York to New Haven on Wednesday last, to take a view of some lots advertised to be sold at the latter place.

Emigration to Canada.—The number of settlers arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland the present season, to the 4th instant, is 10,816—a number less than arrived in the same period of last year by 17,951.

Navigating the Atlantic by Steam.—An application is to be made to the New York Legislature the coming winter to charter "The Atlantic Steam Packet Company," the object of which is to establish a line of steam packets between New York and Liverpool. Capt. Cobb, one of the most enterprising packet Captains, has charge of this enterprise, and it is intended to build vessels of about 1200 tons burthen, with two engines each. The Courier says, but little is entertained of accomplishing the passage out in about 12 days, and the return passage in about 14! If, however, the line were to run between one of the most Eastern of the American ports and the port of Valentia, at the Western point of Ireland, the voyage across would be reduced to two-thirds of the time allowed by the Courier between New York and Liverpool.

This is the age of locomotion. For one person that travelled a hundred years ago there are now not a hundred but a thousand. Not only do vastly many more persons 'go a travelling' for amusement, relaxation, and health, but the extension and multiplication of commercial intercourse induce thousands to take advantage of the cheapness and rapidity of moving by steamboats and steam cars, to transact in person business, which, twenty years ago, would have been transacted by letter. The Cincinnati Gazette estimates, from an examination of the books of the hotels and steamboats, that upwards of one hundred thousand strangers pass through that city in the course of a year. It would be no exaggeration probably, to say that half a million pass through New York during the same period.—*Balt. Amer.*

The rage for Emigration from the South to the Southwest does not appear to abate. The Charlottesville Advocate says: "we understand at least forty families have removed, or intend removing during the fall, from this county to the South and West. We have heard it said, that within the last 12 months, from 1500 to 1800 blacks have been carried from the county."

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Kosciusko.—It is stated in Falbenstein's life of Kosciusko, that when this distinguished Pole reached this country for the purpose of combating in behalf of liberty, he was utterly unprovided with letters of introduction, and nearly pennyless. He sought an interview with WASHINGTON. "What do you seek here?" inquired the General, with his accustomed brevity. "I come to fight as a volunteer for American Independence," was the equally brief and fearless reply. "What can you do?" was Washington's next question, to which Kosciusko, with his characteristic simplicity, only rejoined, "*Try me,*" This was done. Occasions soon offered, in which his talents, science, and valor were evinced, and above all, his great character was duly appreciated.

There was manufactured in Kenawha county, Virginia, during the quarter ending the 4th ultimo, 514,344 bushels of Salt.

Proper Time of Rising.—Amongst the curiosities at Apsley House, is the truckle bed in which the Duke of Wellington sleeps. "Why, it is so narrow," exclaimed a friend, "there is not even room to turn in it!"—"Turn in it!" cried his Grace, "when once a man begins to turn in his bed, it is time to turn out."

A tender-hearted Wife.—A broken-hearted woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Laura Hunt, of Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y.—notifies the public through the Amsterdam Intelligencer, that her husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed and board, and strayed to parts unknown; and she forbids all girls, old maids, and widows, to meddle with or marry him on penalty of the law. She also earnestly entreats all editors "through the world" to lay the foregoing information before their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to perceive that we have complied with her request.—[Courier & Enquirer.]—And we too.—[N. Y Transcript.] —And we *three.*—[Cincinnati Mirror.] And we *four.*—[Standard.]—And we *five.*—[Western Methodist.]—And we *six*—[Zions Herald.]—And we *seven*—[Maine Free Press.]—And we *eight.*—[Mid. Free Press.]—And we *nine.*—[Woodstock Whig.] —Leave her board and bed! the villain! and we *ten.*—[Nat. Eagle.] And strayed to parts unknown, the vagabond! and we *eleven*—[Albany Daily Advertiser.]—Duck him! and we *twelve.*—Geo. Journal.]—Let him go! and we *thirteen.*—[Observer.]

☞ The notice of the death of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., of Richmond county, will appear in our next.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on Wednesday, 30th ultimo, Mr. DEMSY BOSWELL to Miss NANCY PETERSON.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 6.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	29 a 33
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6¾ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16a 17
Cotton, new	14 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60 a 65	Tobacco, leaf,	5½
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 40	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6a $7	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a 18

Mechanic Benevolent Society.

AN adjourned Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday Evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance is desirable, as the welfare of Apprentices and other important business will be brought up for consideration and adoption. By order of the President.

JNO. CARNEY, Sec'y.

October 6.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

☞ The Register and Star, Raleigh; Watchman, Salisbury; Advocate, Halifax; Courier, Charleston; Courier, Augusta; Mercantile Advertiser, Mobile, and Bulletin, New Orleans, will please give the above three insertions and send their account to this Office for payment.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall supply, comprising a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

☞ Calicoes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Circassians, plain and figured Flannels, Apron Checks, English and French Merinos, Bombazetts, Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconets, black and coloured Gro-de-Naps; Italian, Sinchew, Gro-de-Swiss and Sarsnet Silks, Cravats, Stocks, Pongee Hdkffs., fancy silk Shawls, Thibet, Wool, Gauze, Valencia and Cashmere Hdkffs. Silk and Cotton Flag Hdkffs, Fur Tippets, shell, horn and ivory Combs, Tuscan and fancy Bonnets, worsted and cotton Hose, Ladies' horseskin and silk Gloves, Razors, Straps, Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Pearl and Ivory shirt Buttons, coat, vest and suspender Buttons.

Britannia table and tea Spoons,
Plated do do do.
German silver do do do.
Ladies' Morocco and leather Shoes,
Brogans, Prunella Shoes and Slippers,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange and Rose Water,
Essences of Cinnamon and Peppermint,
Bateman's Drops, Laudanum,
Castor Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest prices

HENRY P PECK.

Fayetteville, October 6. 57-8w.

WANTED TO HIRE,

until the first of January next, a NEGRO BOY from 15 to 20 years of age. Apply at this Office

October 5th, 1835. 57-tf.

North Carolina Christian

ALMANACK,

FOR 1836.

To be had for $6 per gross, at the Store of

GEORGE McNEILL.

October 5. 57-tf.

CHEESE.

ON the river and expected in a few days,
50 BOXES CHEESE,
10 CASKS do.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

500 LABORERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will employ 500 or more good Laborers, to work on the Georgia Railroad, leading from Augusta to Greensborough, at $14 per month of 26 days work and Board. A guarantee of punctual payments in behalf of the Railroad Company, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer. For further particulars, by letter or otherwise, apply to D. Jordan, Sen., or Dillon Jordan, Jr., Fayetteville, N. C.

DAVID COOPER & BROTHERS.

Contractors, formerly of the Petersburg & Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroads in Virginia.

October 3, 1835.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS just receiving his usual supply of FALL and WINTER

GOODS,

Lately selected in the New York Market.

The assortment is very extensive and consists of BRITISH, CHINA and AMERICAN GOODS, suitable for the approaching Season. His customers and friends are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, October 5, 1835. 57-2m

—ALSO—

150 Casks Thomastown Lime.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

FOOT OF HAY MOUNT,

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscribers are now receiving in part their *Fall Supplies of seasonable GOODS,* the whole of which are exported during the present week, and which will comprise 320 PACKAGES, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery; Guns, &c.,

Fine Fur and Wool Hats,
Seal Skin and Morocco Caps,
Ladies' and Misses' Tuscan and Leghorn Bonnets,
Ingrain and Cotton Carpeting,
Women's and Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Misses' and Children's fine Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
French Baskets,
Band Boxes,
Brown, green, white and yellow Shoe and Fitting Thread,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
Hatters' Trimmings, &c.,
Saddles and Bridles,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Coffee Mills,
25 thousand Havanna Segars, &c. &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which will comprise a more general assortment than can be found in any one House in this market, which is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which the attention of their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 6, 1835. 57-tf.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of NEGRO CLOTHS and BLANKETS, well worthy the attention of Planters.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

Hastings, Pierce & Co.

WOULD now very respectfully invite all those merchants who are in the habit and can with convenience purchase their Goods in Petersburg, to call and examine their stock of

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,

Previous to purchasing elsewhere. They flatter themselves they will now be able to accommodate and please almost every one with both article and price. As a great many of their Goods are manufactured in their own Factory at the North, under the immediate circumspection of one of the partners, and the balance of their stock purchased by another partner who has spent two months amongst manufactures of different sections of the country, and has endeavored to make such a selection of Goods as we think cannot and hope will not fail to suit and please both purchaser and consumer—And now, after having laid in with the utmost care, direct from the manufacturer, and as cheap as the cheapest, a fresh and extensive assortment of GOODS, well adapted to the coming season, we can assure those merchants one and all who may favor us with a call, that we shall use our best endeavors to make it to their advantage. We can and will sell them any Goods in our line quite as low as they can be purchased in New York or any other part of the country by the same quantity; and our accommodations for payment shall be as good as any.

We invite dealers indiscriminately to call in and examine our stock and prices, assuring them that we shall take much pleasure in exhibiting our Goods, while to purchase will be at their option.

HASTINGS, PIERCE & CO.

Petersburg, Sept. 22. 57-4w

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on Friday the 30th ult. a bright SORREL HORSE, about 8 years old, has a blaze in the face, the fore-top cut close, and was heavily shod with steel toed shoes. The person who may have taken him up will be liberally rewarded by sending to

D. G. MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5th, 1835. 57-2w.

PENMANSHIP

AND

BOOK KEEPING.

MR. TOUSEY, Professor of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, respectfully gives notice that he will return to Fayetteville as soon as he can fulfil his present engagements, and give lessons in the above branches to those who desire. He has numerous specimens of pupil's improvements in Fayetteville and other places to exhibit.

Book Keeping by double entry taught after the most approved modern forms, particularly calculated for the Southern and Western merchants.

Terms will be moderate, and no charge for Writing to those who study Book Keeping.

The Voice of Experience

HAS Spoken! and the afflicted are once more called upon to listen to facts which cannot be controverted; for a few years past the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR has effected more cures in the cases it is recommended for than any other medicine that has ever been recommended to the public. It is confidently asserted that in 90 cases out of 100, it has had the desired effect in removing Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Bones, Joints and Muscles. A few of a great many proofs are herewith submitted So important is it always to have it at hand, that every family would do well to keep it by them in case of need. So effectual has the Vegetable Indian Elixir proved in all those cases in which it is recommended, that the proprietor feels authorized to state, it will effect a cure in ninety cases out of a hundred, when taken according to the printed directions accompanying each Bottle. The Elixir is composed entirely of Vegetable ingredients, and may be taken without the least risk or injury to the constitution. It is unnecessary to say more in favor of this invaluable *Remedy;* too many in this community have already been cured by it for its virtues long to remain unknown, and it must, and will become the universal resort of the afflicted here, as it has done in other places. For the further satisfaction of those who may feel disposed to doubt the efficacy of this medicine, the following certificates are submitted. Its reputation, however, is now established in every neighborhood in South Carolina, and hundreds of our most respectable citizens can testify to its truly admirable qualities.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some time afflicted with the Rheumatism very severely, from which he could get no relief, until being advised to procure some of Dr. Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, which he accordingly did, and from which, after taking a few doses, he was entirely relieved SAM'L PEARSE.

Columbia, April 16, 1832.

Near Rice Creek Springs, Richland District, S. C., April 20, 1833.

I certify, that my son, Thomas Mitchell, Jr., aged 15 years, has been troubled for eight years last past with the Rheumatism, and for the last three years has been unable to help himself; his pain was very severe, so that he could not be moved without great agony; his limbs were paralyzed and drawn up and he presented an object hopeless to all that knew him I resorted to several Physicians for relief for him, without effect. Having heard of Dr Fitch's Indian Vegetable Elixir, I procured the same for my son. On taking it he was much relieved, and by continuing it to the fourth bottle, has entirely removed the pain, his flesh is restored, and he is now enjoying good health. I would in all cases of Rheumatism, earnestly recommend it to those who are affected with this excruciating pain.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

We being neighbors and acquaintances of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and having often seen the situation of his son, fully corroborate the above stated case, and, as we believe, has been cured by the Indian Vegetable Elixir.—Samuel Meek, David D. Hay, Briteon Spelling, Robert Thompson, B. Haigood.

This is to certify that the Subscriber had been for some years tormented with that excruciating disease, Chronic Rheumatism, and was advised in February last to procure from Dr. Fitch some of his Indian Vegetable Elixir. Accordingly, I procured some of it, and to my great surprise and still greater relief, it entirely removed the complaint, after taking a few doses, and I have not since had a return of it. JESSE ARTHUR.

Columbia, April 21, 1831

Who can doubt the efficacy of the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR?

This is to certify, that I the subscriber have for several years past, at stated periods, been greviously afflicted with rheumatism, and have at intervals been confined to my house unable to attend my ordinary avocations I had resorted to the common remedies, without obtaining relief. Hearing of the value of Dr. Fitch's medicine, I applied to him for the same, and have, as I trust, by the efficacy of his Indian Vegetable Elixir, been perfectly cured. On one occasion I was for more than a month in such a situation, that I could not move my limbs without assistance, and by making use of one bottle was restored. At another time I was for the space of three weeks unable to leave my house, and by the use of one bottle was again relieved I therefore recommend cordially, and with great confidence, this invaluable specific to those who are afflicted with Rheumatic complaints.

WM. BARCLAY.

Columbia, October 16, 1835.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, State of South Carolina.

Personally appeared before me William Barclay, and made oath that the above certificate is true. ROBT. BRYCE, J. P. Ex. Off.

Pendleton, Oct. 25, 1832.

Dr. A. FITCH:—*Sir*—I take this opportunity by the politeness of one of our Representatives in the Legislature to acquaint you of the almost miraculous cure effected by your Indian Vegetable Elixir on my daughter since I last saw you. I purchased two bottles of the Elixir and administere I them to my daughter; after having used one bottle she was greatly relieved, and the second restored her health altogether She is in the enjoyment of better health than she has had for several years. I deem it my duty to make this communication to you with a desire that you may make whatever use you think proper of it; and I earnestly recommend the use of the Elixir to all those who are suffering in a similar manner.

ALLANSON G. SINCLAIR.

Another Fact.

EDGEFIELD, June 2d, 1832.

Mr. James Boatwright:—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my sincere thanks for your kind attention in delivering my letter to Dr. Fitch for the five bottles of his Indian Vegetable ELIXIR. It came safe to hand, and if you are a parent, you can conceive of my joy, when I inform you that my son who has for the last six months suffered every pain from the Rheumatism which was possible for a human being to bear, has been entirely cured by that Elixir I had mourned over him and had given him up to be a cripple for life, and all the fond expectations I had anticipated from him, appeared to be blasted forever. But now to see him walking about free from pain, and daily gaining strength, gives me more pleasure than I can express Several of my neighbors have experienced immediate relief. In only one instance have I known it to fail, and that was a most hopeless one; still he thinks he has experienced benefit enough from it to induce him to persevere longer the use of it; as he has not yet given it a sufficiently fair trial. If this communication can be of any service to my fellow beings, I freely give my consent that you should make such use of it as you think conducive to that end

I remain ever your much obliged friend,

ANACK P. HICKMAN.

Sold by **J. J. LING,**

Druggist, Fayetteville.

August 4 1835. [PRICE $1.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln-dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

THE Subscribers having determined to remove to the West, offer their Stock, consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At very reduced prices, for cash or notes at Bank with approved security. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine, as they are determined to sell.

W & J. FARMER.

August 8. 49tf.

A CARD.

HAVING learnt that some insinuations have been made, (probably with the design to injure us) that our Firm is in favor of the cause of Abolition, we hereby openly declare that such assertions are false and utterly unfounded; and we pledge ourselves that all the members of our House are entirely opposed in principle to the views of the Abolitionists, regarding the agitation of the Slave question and interferenec in the rights of the Southrn Slave holders as inexpedient, unjust, and pregeant with evils.

BAILEY, KEELER & REMSEN.

[51-3m] 125 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School offer for sale that BEAUTIFUL LOT, including the entire square between Mumford Street and the Lafayette Hotel. Unless previously disposed of, it will be laid off into small parcels and sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 10th October next.

JAS H HOOPER,
HENRY POTTER,
GEO. McNEILL, } *Committee.*

September 14, 1835 54-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1835. 43-tfJ.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 91f.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,

For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

BACON.

5000 POUNDS **BACON**, Corn fed.

For sale by

W. & J. FARMER.

July 13, 1835. 45-tf.

Mallett's Mill,

BEING now in order, will receive grain upon the customary terms.

C. P MALLETT.

August 11, 1835.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros-de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also,* on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

De ember 30. 65tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 340 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

I want to purchase

ALONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do. White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.

Below the U. S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

REMOVAL.

G. & L. HURLBUTT

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed to the Store on Hay Street, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, two doors west of their old stand, where they are now opening a new and fashionable assortment of GOODS, which they are prepared to dispose of on their usual accommodating terms. Their Stock consists of

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Drab HATS,
Do. common do. do.
Gentlemen & Boys' fine & common Cloth,
Fur, and Leather CAPS,
Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES,
Boys' do. do.
Ladies & Misses do. do.

ALSO, a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, a few dozen of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine their Stock, as it is large and entirely new.

Sept. 1, 1835 52 3m

BACON.

10,000 lbs. of BACON, for sale by

W. C. COOK.

Also, a DWELLING HOUSE to rent. Apply to W. C. C.

August 18. 50tf.

New Books.

HORSE Shoe Robinson; The Infidel, (new and popular novels.) Irving's Miscellany, parts 1 and 2, Reynold's Cruize of the Potomac; Bishop Hopkins on the Church; Matthias and his Impostures; Brownlee's Letters; Barnes on the Acts, 2d vol.; Calmet's Dictionary; Alexander's Bible Dictionary; Malcom's do.; Edwards' Works; Memoirs of Hannah Moore; Union Bible Questions; Finney's Lectures on Revivals; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; Flora's Interpreter; American Constitutions; Turner's Chemistry; Methodist & Village Hymns; Missouri Harmony, &c. Just received by

E J. HALE.

ALSO—A good supply of Foolscap and Letter Paper, from $1 87 to $6 a ream.

Sept. 7.

NOW ON HAND,

THREE first rate BAROUCHES. Also, one Stick GIG, one PEDLAR WAGON, one second hand SULKEY. Also, a variety of other Work that will soon be finished. The Work warranted of good materials and workmanship, and for sale low for cash, by

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Coach Makers.

September 5, 1835. 53tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, on the following branches:—

Anatomy—John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery—John Wagner, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology—James Moultrie, Jr., M. D.
Obstetrics—Thomas G. Prioleau, M D.
Chemistry—Edmund Ravenel, M D.
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—Jno. Bellinger, M D.

Opportunities for Clinical instruction will be afforded at the Infirmary attached to the Institution, and the Marine Hospital and City Alms House, the Wards of which, by a *Resolution of the City Council,* are open to all Students of Medicine in the city.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston, July 30. 49-tN1.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the Firm of G. & L. HURLBUTT; the business will be conducted at the store heretofore occupied by G. Hurlbutt.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

N. B.—All persons indebted to G. Hurlbutt are requested to settle the same without delay; and those having claims against him, will please present the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1835. 43tf.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

Sept 8 1835 53 tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835 34tf.

Commission & Forwarding STORE.

MR. WILLKINGS having retired from the concern of Willkings & Co., the business will be continued by the Subscribers, under the Firm of WILLKINGS & BELDEN, at the same Store, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets. They will pay personal attention to the forwarding of Goods to the interior, and receive Cotton and other Produce on Storage, which will be sold or shipped as directed.

EDW W. WILLKINGS.
ROBERT C. BELDEN.

August 14. 50-2mo.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville, Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

LEWIS KIDD.

Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber. C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN and two WOMEN—all young and likely. For information apply to Peter Stancel, Richmond Court House, N. C.

August 29. 52-6w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per share on the Capital Stock, will be paid on the 1st September, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treasurer.*

August 24, 1835. 51tf

Lime.

50 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, on board boat Post Boy, will be sold low on arrival.

AMOS KIMBALL.

July 7, 1835. 44-tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE.